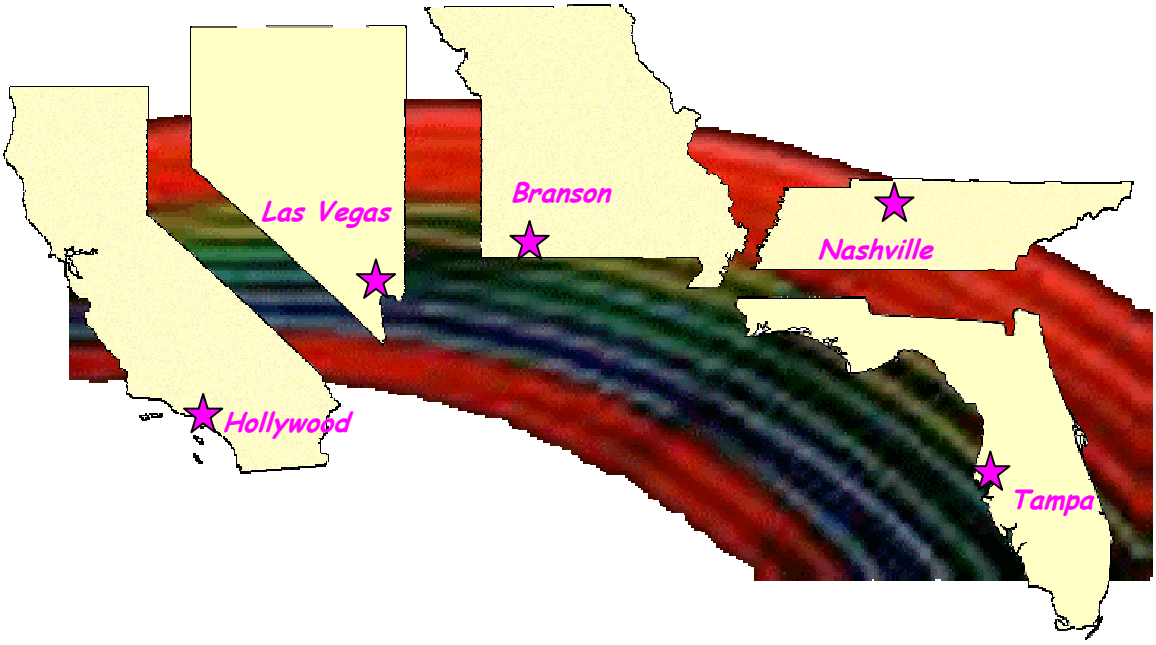
Chasing the Neon Rainbow

Income Impacts of Migration in the Springfield Missouri Economic Region



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Income Impacts of Migration in the Springfield Missouri Economic Region

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Introduction

It is widely recognized that economic activity in advanced societies is influenced to a large degree by the migration of people into and out of different areas. Because of this, and in order to understand better the economics of their regions, policy makers need to know the location and magnitude of this migration. By doing so, officials can begin to discern possible causes of this migration, and then craft policies that maximize the benefits and minimize the costs of migration. Although migration research generally concerns itself with the flow of people, of equal interest is the flow of income into and out of an area. From the public policy perspective of providing services to residents, the flow of both income and people is important.

Migration can be classified into two main forms - discretionary and economic. Factors such as employment opportunities, new or expanded industrial facilities, new natural resource discoveries, or the expansion of service functions induces economic in-migration. Conversely, out-migration may be caused by depressed local demand caused by changes in the export market, non-competitive labor markets, plant closings, natural resource depletion, or adverse environmental conditions.

In contrast, discretionary migration is primarily brought on by factors such as natural, cultural and social amenities. However, discretionary migration also brings with it economic benefits. For example, discretionary migration brings income and wealth into the new settlement location, and the circulation of this new disposable income in the economy supports employment opportunities and additional income.

There is information available regarding the migration patterns of people. The most notable data is that provided each decade by the US Census Bureau. According to the Bureau, nearly one-third of county-to-county migration is economic, due to work related reasons such as a new job, loss of job, job transfer, commuting reasons, or retirement. Another one-third is due to housing related issues, such as wanting to own a home instead of renting, that could arguably be either economic or discretionary. Still, another one-fourth of migration is related to family issues, such as a change in marital status. The remainder of moves are for miscellaneous other reasons.[1]

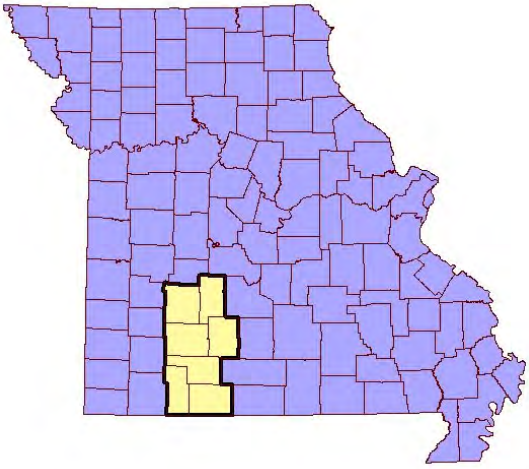
The Census Bureau provides further characteristics of county-to-county movers. For instance, the Bureau found that highly-educated movers were more likely to move for work-related reasons, especially if the move was over a long distance. Specifically, among county-to-county movers, 42% of those with a Bachelor's degree and 47% of those with a more advanced degree moved for work-related reasons. Only 25% of county-to-county movers with only a high school diploma moved for work-related reasons. Among all county-to-county movers that moved for work reasons, 40% had at least a Bachelor's degree. Further, those with higher education generally moved because of a new job, while those with less education moved to search for better employment opportunities.[2]

[1] Schachter, Jason, *Why People Move: Exploring the March 2000 Current Population Survey*, Current Population Reports, March 1999 to March 2000, Issued May 2001, #P23-204, US Census Bureau.
[2] Ibid.

However, there is an acute scarcity of information regarding the level of income impacts resulting from this migration. The information that is available is dated and lacks regional specificity. This analysis remedies this information gap by examining the components of income flows between counties within the United States using tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service. These IRS extracts include records for individual income tax forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ. The extracts usually contain about 95 to 98 percent of all returns filed during any particular tax year. The returns cover the filer and spouse of filer, plus all exemptions represented on the forms.

To illustrate the potential policy applications of this data, this analysis examines income flows between the Springfield Economic Region and other counties both within Missouri and across the United States. The three main objectives, as they relate to the Springfield Region between the years 1995 and 2000, are: (1) to identify areas of substantial income inflows; (2) to identify areas of substantial income outflows; and (3) to identify areas with net income surpluses and deficits.

The Springfield Economic Region



The economy of the Springfield Region is in many respects the engine driving the state's economic growth. All counties in this region have seen above average to phenomenal growth during the last ten years. The population has grown an outstanding 26.6% in the Springfield Region since 1990, compared to 9.1% of growth for the state. The poverty rate for this area is 12.6%, slightly higher than the 11.8% for the state as a whole. The unemployment rate during 2001 for the Springfield Region was 4.6%, nearly the same as the state's average of 4.7%. However, this figure drops lower during the summer due to the seasonal tourist boom in the

southern half of the region. The growth in personal income and per capita income in the Springfield Region over the past decade is greater than the growth in the state as a whole. Per capita income in the region was a respectable $23,423 during 2000. This compares with $27,271 for the state. Figure 1 presents the location of the region. Further details about the Springfield Region are presented in Appendix B.

Income Migration Overview

It is estimated that 99,607 people moved into the Springfield Region between 1995 and 2000, bringing with them $1.5 billion in income, with two-thirds of this income coming from outside Missouri. As Table 1 shows, in-migrants from outside of Missouri had higher per capita incomes than those from within Missouri or those from foreign areas. The 61,347 people who migrated to the Springfield Region from outside Missouri had average per capita incomes of $15,851, resulting in $972 million in aggregate income. The 37,308 people who migrated to the Springfield Region from within Missouri had lower per capita incomes of $13,909, resulting in $519 million in aggregate income.

Table 1.
Origin of Income Entering the Springfield Region, 1995-2000

	Aggregate Income	People	Per Capita Income	Households	Average Household Size
From Missouri	$518,918,000	37,308	$13,909	19,635	1.9
From US	$972,401,000	61,347	$15,851	29,747	2.1
From Foreign	$7,085,000	952	$7,442	638	1.5
Total	**$1,498,404,000**	**99,607**	**$15,043**	**50,020**	**2.0**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Table 2.
Destination of Income Leaving the Springfield Region, 1995-2000

	Aggregate Income	People	Per Capita Income	Households	Average Household Size
To Missouri	$427,988,000	32,609	$13,125	16,737	1.9
To US	$735,208,000	49,501	$14,852	25,468	1.9
To Foreign	$3,727,000	418	$8,916	239	1.7
Total	**$1,166,923,000**	**82,528**	**$14,140**	**42,444**	**1.9**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

In contrast, it is estimated that 82,528 people moved out of the Springfield Region during this time period, taking with them $1.2 billion in income. As seen in Table 2, people migrating to areas outside of Missouri left with higher per capita incomes than those migrating to areas within Missouri or to foreign areas. The 49,501 people who migrated to US areas outside of Missouri had average per capita incomes of $14,852, resulting in a loss of $735 million in aggregate income from the Springfield Region. The 32,609 people who migrated to areas within Missouri had lower per capita incomes of $13,125, resulting in a loss of $428 million in aggregate income.

It follows that the Springfield Region enjoyed a net gain in income of $331 million due to migration during the years 1995-2000. Over two-thirds of the income, and around 70% of the population, that migrated into this region came from areas of the US outside of Missouri.

Table 3. Net Income Flows Due to Springfield Region Migration 1995-2000

	Net Income	Net People
From Missouri	$90,930,000	4,699
From US	$237,193,000	11,846
From Foreign	$3,358,000	534
Total	**$331,481,000**	**17,079**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Examining income inflows by year, there was an upward trend of income entering the Springfield Region for each year between 1995 and 2000. As Table 4 shows, the lone exception to this trend was between 1998-1999, when a slight dip occurred. In general, the number of people entering the Springfield Region remained stable between years 1995 and 2000. More income flowed into The Springfield Region from outside Missouri than from inside Missouri during each year analyzed.

Table 4.
Origination of Income Entering the Springfield Region by Year 1995-2000.

	1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000	
FROM PLACE	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)
From Missouri	7,260	$86,604	6,749	$89,654	7,263	$100,158	7,639	$110,400	8,397	$132,102
From US	11,996	$161,291	12,067	$180,581	11,971	$199,104	11,738	$189,832	13,575	$241,593
From Foreign	181	$853	249	$2,435	233	$1,967	46	$533	243	$1,297
Grand Total	19,437	$248,748	19,065	$272,670	19,467	$301,229	19,423	$300,765	22,215	$374,992
2000 Dollars		$281,066		$299,259		$323,188		$317,741		$374,992

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars except as noted.

Examining income outflows by year, a trend in income leaving the Springfield Region between 1995 and 2000 is not as obvious, but there was a large increase between 1999-2000. The number of people leaving the Springfield Region declined between 1995-1999, then rose sharply during the last year. More income flowed out of the Springfield Region to areas outside of Missouri than to areas within the state for all years.

Table 5.
Destination of Income Leaving the Springfield Region, by Year 1995-2000

	1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000	
TO PLACE	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)
MO Total	6,190	$72,190	6,548	$76,951	6,185	$83,818	6,324	$88,968	7,362	$106,061
US Total	9,976	$128,732	9,978	$158,096	8,527	$120,916	9,627	$145,009	11,393	$182,455
FR Total	88	$754	123	$1,027	76	$580	24	$292	107	$1,074
Grand Total	16,254	$201,676	16,649	$236,074	14,788	$205,314	15,975	$234,269	18,862	$289,590
2000 Dollars		$227,878		$259,095		$220,281		$247,492		$289,590

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars except as noted.

The Springfield Region had a net gain of income due to migration for each year of the study period. The smallest gain occurred between 1996-1997, while the largest occurred in the year immediately after. A similar pattern can be seen in the number of people migrating into the Springfield Region, where again a net gain was experienced each year. These data support other observations[3] suggesting the Springfield Region experienced significant economic growth during the last half of the 1990s.

Table 6.
Net Difference of Income for the Springfield Region, by Year 1995-2000

	1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000	
TO PLACE	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)	People	Aggregate Income ($000)
MO Total	1,070	$14,414	201	$12,703	1,078	$16,340	1,315	$21,432	1,035	$26,041
US Total	2,020	$32,559	2,089	$22,485	3,444	$78,188	2,111	$44,823	2,182	$59,138
FR Total	93	$99	126	$1,408	157	$1,387	22	$241	136	$223
Grand Total	3,183	$47,072	2,416	$36,596	4,679	$95,915	3,448	$66,496	3,353	$85,402
2000 Dollars	0	$53,188	0	$40,165	0	$102,907	0	$70,249	0	$85,402

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars except as noted.

[3] Highfill, Kevin, *"Economic Momentum, Share, and Influence: Missouri County Indices"*, 2002, www.MissouriEconomy.org.

Income Migration Within Missouri

Within Missouri, the Springfield Region both gained and lost the most income from adjacent or nearby counties and other metro areas. People moving into the Springfield Region from St. Louis, Kansas City, Joplin, and Columbia metro areas had higher per capita incomes than those leaving the Springfield Region to live in those same areas. The lone exception to this trend was Lawrence County. In general, the per capita income of migrants moving between the Springfield Region and the metro areas was much higher than those that migrated to or from other adjacent counties, such as Wright or Howell counties.

Table 7.
Income Entering the Springfield Region from Missouri Counties 1995-2000 (Largest)

	Aggregate Income	People	Per Capita Income	Households	Average Household Size
St Louis	$43,794,000	1,874	$23,369	1,100	1.7
Jackson	$38,132,000	2,362	$16,144	1,292	1.8
Lawrence	$30,348,000	2,529	$12,000	1,298	1.9
Jasper	$25,656,000	1,613	$15,906	878	1.8
Laclede	$20,657,000	1,686	$12,252	839	2.0
Barry	$17,730,000	1,435	$12,355	760	1.9
Boone	$15,085,000	883	$17,084	475	1.9
Wright	$13,684,000	1,319	$10,375	620	2.1
Howell	$12,938,000	1,208	$10,710	662	1.8
Douglas	$11,386,000	1,108	$10,276	561	2.0
Clay	$11,096,000	663	$16,736	371	1.8
St Charles	$10,436,000	571	$18,277	319	1.8

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Table 8.
Income Leaving the Springfield Region for Missouri Counties 1995-2000 (Largest)

	Aggregate Income	People	Per Capita Income	Households	Average Household Size
Jackson	$36,633,000	2,468	$14,843	1,482	1.7
St Louis	$35,965,000	1,831	$19,642	1,190	1.5
Lawrence	$33,894,000	2,685	$12,623	1,291	2.1
Jasper	$18,339,000	1,345	$13,635	713	1.9
Boone	$17,400,000	1,087	$16,007	640	1.7
Laclede	$15,332,000	1,442	$10,632	680	2.1
Clay	$15,156,000	812	$18,665	449	1.8
St Charles	$14,681,000	772	$19,017	391	2.0
Barry	$12,462,000	1,073	$11,614	515	2.1
Wright	$9,225,000	938	$9,835	411	2.3

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

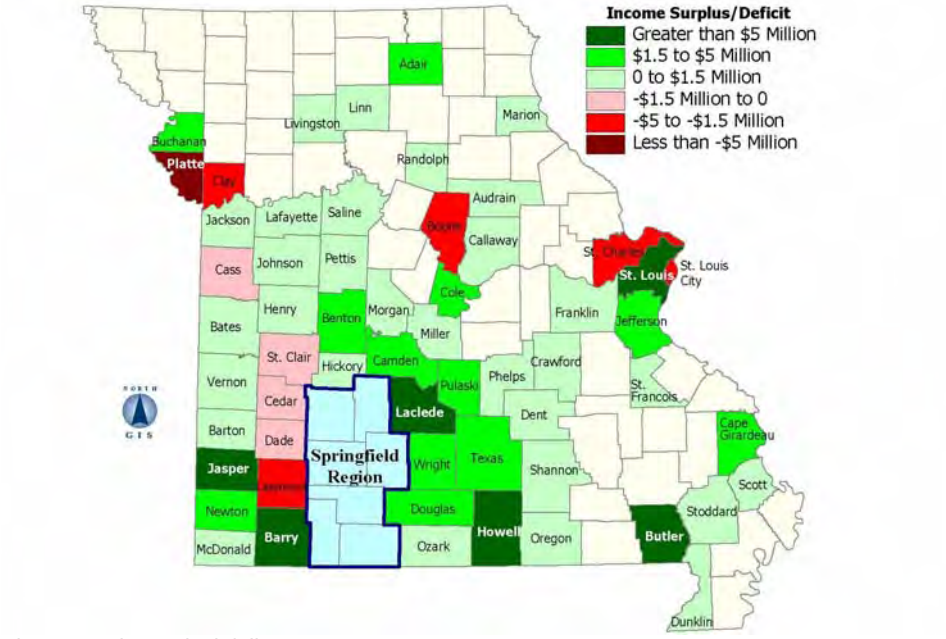
The net differences in income flowing between the Springfield Region and other Missouri counties highlight areas of net income surplus or deficit. On balance, the Springfield Region gained more in income than it lost from nearby counties in southern and central Missouri. This in-migration is likely in the form of economic migration related to individuals seeking greater employment and education opportunities, as well as some discretionary migration related to the entertainment or retirement industries.

Table 9.
Largest Income Differences Between Springfield Region and Missouri Counties 1995-2000

County	Net Income	Net People	County	Net Outflow	Net People
St Louis	$7,829,000	43	Platte	-$5,050,000	-140
Jasper	$7,317,000	268	St Charles	-$4,245,000	-201
Howell	$6,305,000	555	Clay	-$4,060,000	-149
Laclede	$5,325,000	244	Lawrence	-$3,546,000	-156
Barry	$5,268,000	362	Boone	-$2,315,000	-204
Butler	$4,459,000	76	St Louis	-$1,815,000	-112
Wright	$3,652,000	381	Cass	-$1,169,000	-63
Camden	$3,659,000	228	Cedar	-$768,000	-41
Texas	$3,231,000	241	Dade	-$517,000	-25
Jefferson	$3,078,000	175	St Clair	-$101,000	18
Douglas	$2,748,000	213			

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Map 1.
Income Differences Between Springfield Region and Missouri counties 1995-2000



Figures are in nominal dollars.

As shown in Table 9 as well as Map 1, the top counties where the Springfield Region pulled in surplus income are generally adjacent or nearby, particularly from those counties just to the east of the region. St. Louis County also has supplied surplus income to this region. Conversely, the Springfield Region experienced an income deficit with Missouri's major metropolitan centers and affluent suburbs, and adjacent rural counties to the west. Map 1 clearly suggests the migration of people from low-income counties into Springfield to find work, as well as migration into higher income metropolitan areas away from the region.

Income Migration Across the United States

In looking at migration outside of Missouri, the Springfield Region gained and lost the most income from very large metropolitan areas or nearby counties in surrounding states. As Tables 10 and 11 demonstrate, the counties with the largest amounts of income that left for the Springfield Region often gained income from the Springfield region as well, suggesting a large amount of circular income migration between these counties and the region. In general, people moving into the Springfield Region from outside Missouri had higher per capita incomes and larger households than those leaving the Springfield Region for other parts of the United States.

Table 10.
Income Entering the Springfield Region from US Counties 1995-2000.

	Aggregate Income	People	Per Capita Income	Households	Average Household Size
Johnson KS	$22,651,000	885	$25,594	460	1.9
Tulsa OK	$15,605,000	681	$22,915	348	2.0
Sedgwick KS	$12,986,000	707	$18,368	348	2.0
Maricopa AZ	$11,369,000	682	$16,670	318	2.1
Cook IL	$10,337,000	530	$19,504	285	1.9
Los Angeles CA	$10,252,000	635	$16,145	336	1.9
Boone AR	$9,477,000	842	$11,255	454	1.9
Dallas TX	$9,168,000	489	$18,748	248	2.0
Harris TX	$9,142,000	401	$22,798	197	2.0
Tarrant TX	$7,544,000	398	$18,955	205	1.9
San Diego CA	$6,480,000	430	$15,070	224	1.9
Travis TX	$5,649,000	141	$40,064	84	1.7
Washington AR	$5,628,000	367	$15,335	195	1.9
Benton AR	$5,274,000	358	$14,732	178	2.0
Pulaski AR	$5,118,000	263	$19,460	132	2.0
Douglas NR	$4,983,000	206	$24,189	113	1.8
Shelby TN	$4,890,000	268	$18,246	126	2.1

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Table 11.
Income Leaving the Springfield Region for US Counties 1995-2000

	Aggregate Income	People	Per Capita Income	Households	Average Household Size
Clark NV	$34,617,000	399	$86,759	240	1.7
Johnson KS	$28,668,000	1,345	$21,314	741	1.8
Tulsa OK	$13,386,000	855	$15,656	474	1.8
Maricopa AZ	$10,916,000	756	$14,439	394	1.9
Dallas TX	$8,148,000	442	$18,434	284	1.6
Boone AR	$7,537,000	701	$10,752	337	2.1
Benton AR	$6,890,000	430	$16,023	201	2.1
Tarrant TX	$6,425,000	418	$15,371	233	1.8
Sedgwick KS	$5,961,000	438	$13,610	236	1.9
Harris TX	$5,131,000	331	$15,502	174	1.9
Pulaski AR	$5,108,000	240	$21,283	128	1.9
Washington AR	$4,885,000	350	$13,957	204	1.7
Cook IL	$4,752,000	271	$17,535	200	1.4
Oklahoma OK	$4,202,000	314	$13,382	152	2.1
Shelby TN	$4,057,000	238	$17,046	124	1.9
Los Angeles CA	$3,755,000	298	$12,601	179	1.7

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

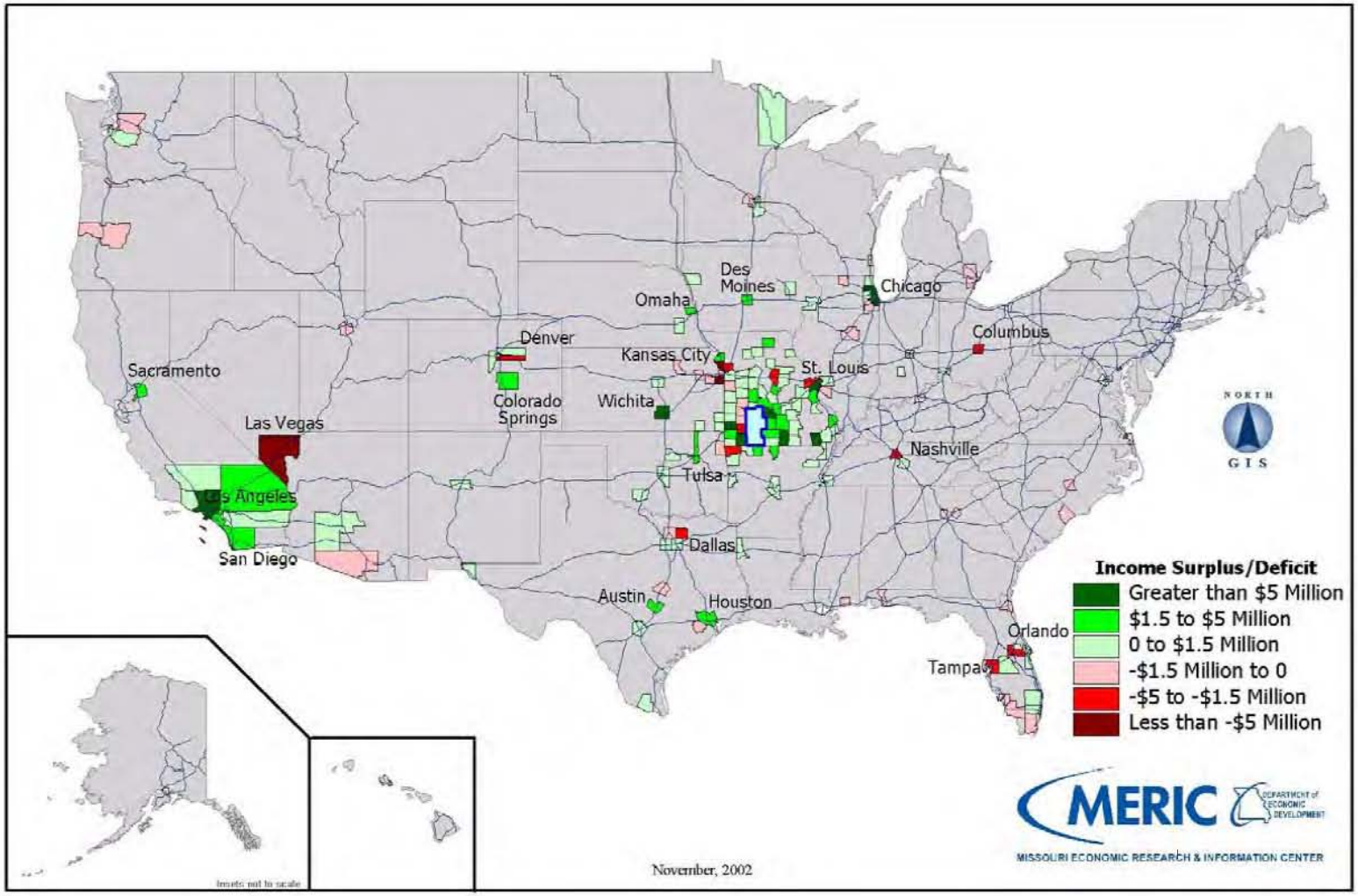
The net differences in income flowing between the Springfield Region and other US counties highlight areas of net income surplus or deficit. Table 12 suggests the region loses a significant amount of income to counties in Florida, as well as to Las Vegas, NV (Clark County) and Nashville, TN (Davidson County). In contrast, the area gains significant income from the southern California area. The table also provides several states, such as Texas and Colorado, from which the region has experienced both net gains and losses. Map 2 provides a visual display of this data.

Table 12.
Largest Income Differences Between the Springfield Region and US Counties 1995-2000

County	Net Income	Net People	County	Net Outflow	Net People
Sedgwick KS	$7,025,000	269	Clark NV	-30,917,000	-147
Los Angeles CA	$6,497,000	337	Johnson KS	-6,017,000	-460
Cook IL	$5,585,000	259	Orange FL	-1,841,000	-123
Harris TX	$4,011,000	70	Hillsborough FL	-1,775,000	-110
San Diego CA	$3,312,000	202	Davidson TN	-1,766,000	-88
Douglas NE	$2,931,000	95	Franklin OH	-1,637,000	-37
Baxter AR	$2,624,000	145	Benton AR	-1,616,000	-72
El Paso CO	$2,417,000	97	Collin TX	-1,540,000	-118
Tulsa OK	$2,219,000	-174	Arapahoe CO	-1,537,000	-67
Travis TX	$2,115,000	-10	Lee FL	-1,454,000	-67
Boone AR	$1,940,000	141	Duval FL	-1,258,000	-80
San Bernardino CA	$1,890,000	164	Pinellas FL	-1,124,000	-73
Sacramento CA	$1,786,000	53	Shawnee KS	-898,000	3
Polk IA	$1,750,000	65	Cobb GA	-872,000	-48
Orange CA	$1,732,000	100	Denver CO	-862,000	-80
Washington OK	$1,654,000	23	Bell TX	-748,000	-65

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Map 2.
Income Differences Between Springfield Region and US Counties 1995-2000



Figures are in nominal dollars.

Case Studies

Out Migration: Clark County, NV ($31 million)

Clark County, NV, the gambling center of the US, benefited the most from income migration from the Springfield region during the study period, gaining nearly $31 million dollars. As seen in Table 13, the largest portion of this was due to a one-time movement from Greene County in 1996.

Table 13.
Net Income Migration Between the Springfield Region and Clark County, NV 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Greene	$157	-$28,558	-$329	$269	-$487	**-$28,948**
Taney	$1	-$364	-$258	-$712	-$636	**-$1,969**
Total	**$158**	**-$28,922**	**-$587**	**-$443**	**-$1,123**	**-$30,917**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Out Migration: Johnson County, KS ($6 million)

This affluent suburban area of Kansas City was the second-largest gainer of income from the Springfield Region. In general, the out-migration to this county is consistent on a yearly basis. The largest portion was due to migration from Greene County. Interestingly, Stone County, to the west of Branson, experienced consistent net gains in income from Johnson County, KS.

Table 14.
Net Income Migration Between the Springfield Region and Johnson County, KS 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Greene	-$1,804	$715	-$1,771	-$977	-$2,860	**-$6,697**
Taney	-$358	$39	-$316	-$663	$124	**-$1,174**
Christian	-$511	$158	$471	-$872	$236	**-$518**
Polk	-$166					**-$166**
Stone	$1,012		$207	$652	$667	**$2,538**
Total	**-$1,827**	**$912**	**-$1,409**	**-$1,860**	**-$1,833**	**-$6,017**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars.

Out Migration: Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties, FL ($2.9 million)

These two counties comprise a significant portion of the Tampa metro area. These figures suggest a large retirement migration from the Springfield Region to southern Florida. As Table 15 demonstrates, all the income migration to Tampa originated from Greene County.

Table 15.
Net Income Migration Between the Springfield Region and Hillsborough & Pinellas Counties, FL 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Greene	-$312	-$948	-$695	-$327	-$617	**-$2,899**
Total	**-$312**	**-$948**	**-$695**	**-$327**	**-$617**	**-$2,899**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Out Migration: Davidson County, TN ($1.8 million)

This county comprises a significant portion of the Nashville metro area. The net outflow of income suggests a clear relationship with the entertainment industry. However, as displayed in Table 16, only a small portion of this net outflow originates in Taney County, MO, the home of Branson. This suggests some of Branson's entertainers make their home in Greene County.

Table 16.
Net Income Migration Between the Springfield Region and Davidson County, TN 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Greene	-$333	-$97	-$177	-$441	-$215	**-$1,263**
Taney	-$503					**-$503**
Total	**-$836**	**-$97**	**-$177**	**-$441**	**-$215**	**-$1,766**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

In Migration: Southern California ($15.3 million)

The southern California area, comprised of Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, Kern, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties, is the leading area of income migration into the Springfield region. The area is anchored by the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. In general, most of this income enters Greene County, although a rising portion is entering Christian County, as shown in Table 17.

Table 17.
Net Income Migration Between the Springfield Region and Southern California 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Greene	$831	$2,097	$1,191	$2,897	$670	**$7,686**
Christian	$972	$237	$527	$1,515	$1,890	**$5,141**
Taney	$446	$846	$724		$94	**$2,110**
Stone					$409	**$409**
Total	**$2,249**	**$3,180**	**$2,442**	**$4,412**	**$3,063**	**$15,346**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Table 18 demonstrates the largest portion of this income originates in Los Angeles County, with this income going nearly equally to both Greene and Christian counties. Together, these two tables suggest a large entertainment draw for the Springfield region.

Table 18.
Net Income Migration Into the Springfield Region by Southern California County 1995-2000

(in $000)	Kern	Los Angeles	Orange	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Ventura	Total
Greene	$12	$2,202	$1,331	$608	$1,237	$1,791	$505	**$7,686**
Christian		$2,470	$401	$790	$653	$827		**$5,141**
Taney		$1,416				$694		**$2,110**
Stone		$409						**$409**
Total	**$12**	**$6,497**	**$1,732**	**$1,398**	**$1,890**	**$3,312**	**$505**	**$15,346**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Changing Migration: Dallas, TX Area

Table 19 displays the income migration over the last five years between the Springfield Region and four counties in the Dallas, TX metro area. Tarrant (including Fort Worth) and Dallas Counties are major sources of in-migration for the Springfield region, while Collin County is a major source of out-migration. The net income migration over the last five years is $23,000 for the Springfield Region. Note, however, that there has been a rising trend of income flowing into the region, shifting from an outgoing trend in the mid 1990's. As Table 20 shows, Christian County has benefited the most from this rising trend, while Greene County is still offsetting losses from earlier years.

Table 19.
Net Income Migration Into the Springfield Region by Dallas Metro County 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Tarrant	-$404	$398	$63	$747	$315	**$1,119**
Dallas	$716	$142	-$293	-$1,451	$1,906	**$1,020**
Denton	-$557		-$1,076	$143	$914	**-$576**
Collin	-$510	-$970	-$601	$237	$304	**-$1,540**
Total	**-$755**	**-$430**	**-$1,907**	**-$324**	**$3,439**	**$23**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Table 20.
Net Income Migration Into the Springfield Region from Dallas, TX Metro Area 1995-2000

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
Christian	$247			-$230	$1,019	**$1,036**
Greene	-$1,657	-$901	-$1,201	$373	$2,647	**-$739**
Taney	$655	$471	-$706	-$467	-$227	**-$274**
Grand Total	**-$755**	**-$430**	**-$1,907**	**-$324**	**$3,439**	**$23**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Table 21.
Net Income Migration Into the Springfield Region from Dallas, TX Metro Area Missouri County by Texas County 1995-2000

(in $000)	Collin	Dallas	Denton	Tarrant	Total
Christian		$566		$470	**$1,036**
Greene	-$1,540	-$331	-$115	$1,247	**-$739**
Taney		$785	-$461	-$598	**-$274**
Total	**-$1,540**	**$1,020**	**-$576**	**$1,119**	**$23**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Table 21 reveals further interesting traits within this data. First, there is a large amount of income migration from Dallas County into Christian and Taney counties. This suggests a strong entertainment linkage between these three counties. The data also reveals significant migration from Tarrant County to Greene and Christian Counties.

The Dallas area has a high concentration of Information and Professional & Scientific Services industries. It is likely that much of the migration from the Springfield Region into this area was economic migration related to employment opportunities in these industries. The recent reversal of this migration could be related to the decline in the information industries. In contrast, the Springfield area has a high concentration of Education, Entertainment, and Miscellaneous Service establishments, suggesting some economic migration into the area is related to these industries. Further, it is possible an increase in discretionary migration related to the natural amenities of the Springfield Region has occurred.

Mixed Migration: Denver, CO Area

Table 22 displays the income migration over the last five years between the Springfield Region and four counties in the Denver, CO metro area. Somewhat surprising is that all the migration with the Denver area during the study period occurred with Greene County. No other clear patterns can be seen in the data.

Table 22.
Net Income Migration Into the Springfield Region from Denver, CO Metro Area

(in $000)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	Total
Adams		$333	$330			**$663**
Arapahoe	-$499	-$318	-$312	-$356	-$52	**-$1,537**
Denver	-$167	-$245	-$68	-$347	-$35	**-$862**
Jefferson		$130	-$237		$594	**$487**
Total	**-$666**	**-$100**	**-$287**	**-$703**	**$507**	**-$1,249**

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

The Denver area also has a high concentration of Information and Professional & Scientific Services industries. It is likely that much of the migration from the Springfield Region into this area was economic migration related to employment opportunities in these industries. The recent reversal of this migration could be related to the decline in the information industries. In contrast, the Springfield area has a high concentration of Education, Entertainment, and Miscellaneous Service establishments, suggesting some economic migration into the area is related to these industries. Further, since Denver and Springfield both have highly regarded natural amenities, some discretionary migration could be being traded between the two areas.

Income Migration Within the Springfield Region

Table 23 below shows migratory income flows within the Springfield Region from 1995 to 2000. In total, over $725,000 in income changed location during the study period. As the table clearly suggests, 72% of this total was income that moved between Greene and Christian counties. Further, Table 24 shows that Christian County gained by far the most in net income, and Greene County lost the most in net income during this time period. The tables, together with maps 3 and 4, clearly demonstrate that income moves from the rural counties in the region into Greene County, then flows from Greene to Christian County. This suggests economic migration from outlying counties into Springfield as people look for employment, along with some discretionary migration into Christian as people search for more comfortable suburban or pastoral lifestyles.

Table 23.
Total Income Migration Within Springfield Region 1995-2000

FROM COUNTY (TOP) / TO COUNTY (LEFT) (in $000)	Christian	Dallas	Greene	Polk	Stone	Taney	Webster	Total	Percent of Total
Christian		$1,790	$254,208	$3,222	$13,852	$14,452	$5,676	**$293,200**	**40%**
Dallas	$2,229		$15,709	$3,265			$2,068	**$23,271**	**3%**
Greene	$126,213	$15,240		$24,492	$16,754	$18,788	$33,950	**$235,437**	**32%**
Polk	$3,216	$3,923	$21,976				$1,010	**$30,125**	**4%**
Stone	$8,872		$15,866			$21,225		**$45,963**	**6%**
Taney	$8,819		$14,124		$19,928		$329	**$43,200**	**6%**
Webster	$8,837	$2,496	$40,991	$845		$889		**$54,058**	**7%**
Total	**$158,186**	**$23,449**	**$362,874**	**$31,824**	**$50,534**	**$55,354**	**$43,033**		**$725,254**
Percent of Total	**22%**	**3%**	**50%**	**4%**	**7%**	**8%**	**6%**	**$725,254**	

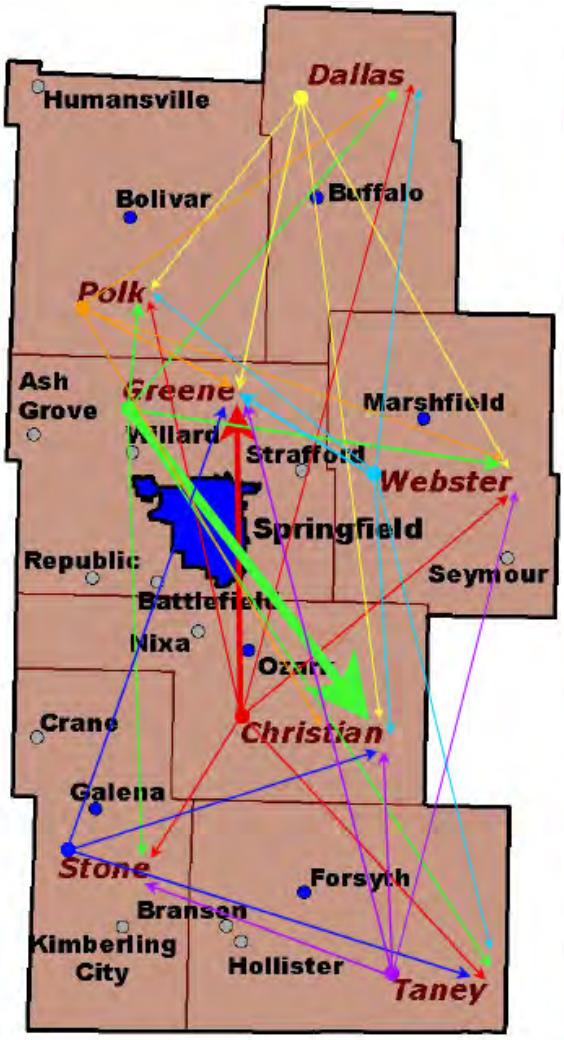
Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Table 24.
Net Income Migration Within Springfield Region 1995-2000

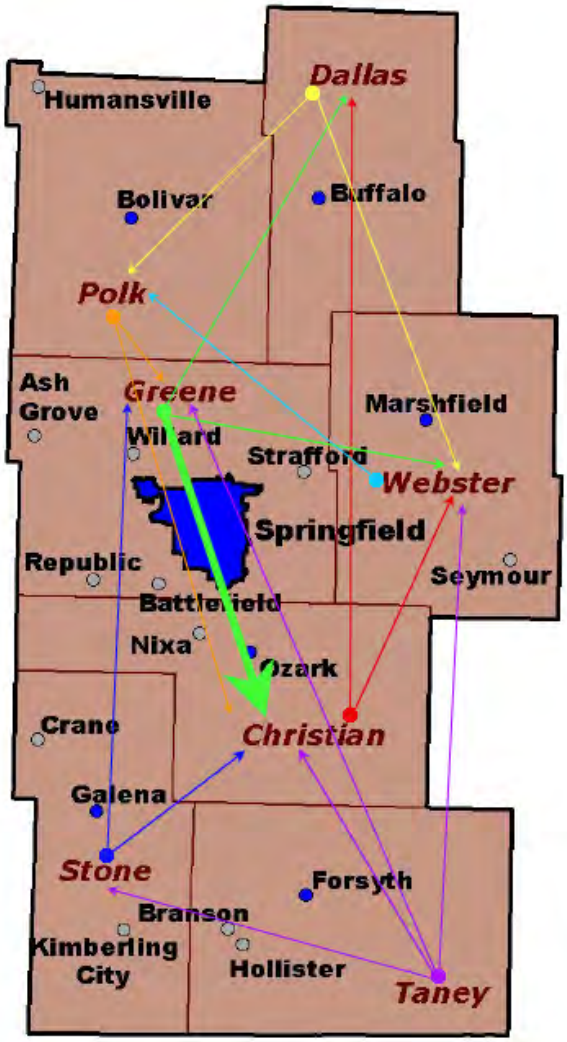
FROM COUNTY (TOP) / TO COUNTY (LEFT) (in $000)	Christian	Dallas	Greene	Polk	Stone	Taney	Webster	Total	Percent of Total
Christian			$127,995	$6	$4,980	$5,633		$138,614	86%
Dallas	$439		$469					$908	1%
Greene				$2,516	$888	$4,664		$8,068	5%
Polk		$658					$165	$823	1%
Stone						$1,297		$1,297	1%
Taney								$0	0%
Webster	$3,161	$428	$7,041			$560		$11,190	7%
Grand Total	$3,600	$1,086	$135,505	$2,522	$5,868	$12,154	$165		$160,900
Percent of Total	2%	1%	84%	2%	4%	8%	0%	$160,900	

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Reported in nominal dollars

Map 3.
Total Income Migration Within
The Springfield Region 1995-2000



Map 4.
Net Income Migration Within
The Springfield Region 1995-2000



Summary & Implications

By taking into account the net difference between income flowing into and out of the Springfield Region, one can identify areas of net income surplus or deficit. This information can assist public officials in discerning the possible causes of migration, which can be used to craft policies that maximize the benefits and minimizes the costs of migration.

- During the period 1995-2000, migration patterns netted the Springfield Region 17,079 people, bringing with them $331 million in additional income for the area. This data supports other evidence indicating the region has enjoyed rapid economic growth in recent years.
- Within Missouri, the Springfield Region tends to attract income from adjacent and nearby counties, and loses income to larger metro areas and those counties to the immediate west.
- Within the US, the Springfield Region loses income to Las Vegas, Southern Florida, and Nashville, gains income from Southern California, and trades income with Dallas and Denver. These data demonstrate the importance of the entertainment industry to the region, as well as demonstrating that educated and professional individuals leave for better economic opportunities.
- On an intraregional level, Greene County tends to attract income from outlying areas, while giving up income to Christian County. This reveals the attractiveness of living in a pastoral area between Springfield and Branson, instead of inside the city.

A subtle implication of the data is the drain of educated professionals from the Springfield Region. Consider the following facts:

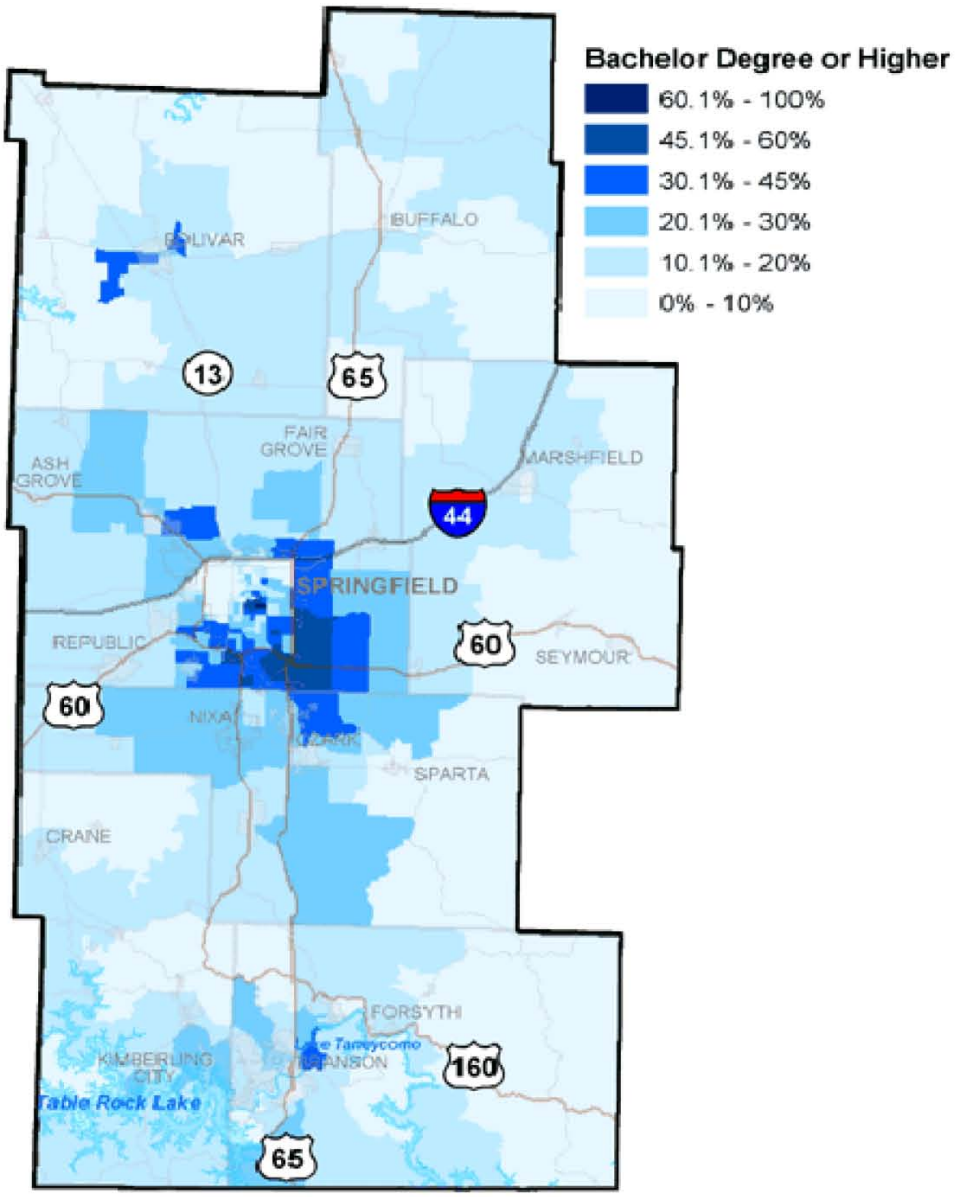
1. The Census Bureau has found that one-third of county-to-county migration is work-related, and that highly-educated people are more likely to move for work-related reasons than those with less education.

2. According to the case studies presented above of US counties that benefited the most from out-migration from the Springfield Region, the largest portion of the lost income originated in Greene County.

3. According to Map 5, Greene County has a high concentration of educated people.

While not specifically stating so, the inference is that the Springfield region is losing highly-skilled employees. Policy makers in this region need to begin addressing ways to keep these individuals in the area.

Map 5.
Census 2000, Springfield Region, Population with at Least a Bachelor's Degree



Appendix A - Data and Methodology

Basic Data Source

The extracts include records for individual income tax forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ (beginning with the tax year 1987, the foreign category also includes forms 1040NR, 1040PR, 1040VI AND 1040SS.) Processed through the 39th week in the IRS processing year, which is in late September. Returns processed after that date are not included in the data. The extracts usually contain about 95 to 98 percent of all returns filed during any particular tax year. The returns cover the tax filing units -- the filer and spouse of filer, plus all exemptions represented on the forms.

Thus, there are two limitations of these data sources -- file coverage and population coverage. Because the file coverage is not complete, any control counts shown in these tables will not match analogous control counts in other IRS statistical data products. Second, there are segments of the population that are not well represented by tax returns; most notably, the elderly and the poor. Thus, care should be exercised when using these data as proxies for the other population universes.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. The 1996 tax returns are, for example, filed in the spring of 1995 and represent residence as of filing. Thus, when we refer to income or the files themselves, we refer to tax year. When we refer to migration year, we refer to the year in which the return was filed. Thus, the match of tax years 1995 and 1996 produces 1995 to 1996 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

Tax returns are matched for two particular tax years (usually current year and prior year). These are generically referred to as year-1 (prior year) and year-2 (current year). There are three categories of match status: (a) matched, (b) unmatched, year-1 only, and (c) unmatched, year-2 only. The match is made based on the SSN of the primary filer only. That is, no match is attempted on the secondary filer. Suppose, for example, a husband/wife couple files a joint return in year-1 but both file separate returns in year-2. Then, the year-1 joint return matches to the year-2 husband's separate return. The spouse's year-2 separate return becomes a nonmatch. An analogous situation occurs with two separate returns in year-1 and a joint return in year-2. This algorithm can be bothersome when changes in federal and state tax law induce a change in filing status for husband/wife couples.

Number of Returns

The number of returns is used as a proxy for the number of households. The number of returns exclude single returns with the filer deceased and joint

returns with both the filer and spouse of filer deceased (and there are no other filer exemptions on the return); and returns that are not geographically coded. Also, the "zero exemption" returns are excluded.

It is possible for a person to file a return and still be claimed as an exemption on another person's return. However, the tax filer is not allowed to claim a personal exemption if he (or she) is claimed as an exemption on another person's return. Most of these cases were children who had Enough income to be required to file a return, but who were also eligible to be claimed as an exemption on their parents' return.

Responses to questions on the various 1040 forms identify these "zero exemption" cases. These returns are not tabulated as a return or as an exemption in the migration or income data products. However, the income included in these returns is included in the aggregate income tables.

Number of Exemptions

The number of exemptions is used as a proxy for the number of persons within a household. The number of total exemptions (usually referred to as the primary/secondary less deceased method) is defined as: (a) one for the primary filer if not deceased; plus (b) one for the secondary filer if present and not deceased; plus (c) the number of children exemptions at home, away and with EIC; plus (d) the number of parents' exemptions at home or away; plus (e) the number of other
Exemptions. The number of exemptions is defined from the year-2 returns for all matched returns and the year-2 only returns. The number of exemptions for the year-1 only returns are by necessity, derived from the year-1 return.

Income Data

The income amounts represent the taxable income amounts shown on the tax forms. The amounts from the "estate" returns and the "zero exemption" returns are included in the tallies. Aggregate income is the sum total of the income amounts from all applicable records.

Median income is derived from an income distribution tally, with linear interpolation within the data cell in which the median is included.

- Wage and salary income includes income from wages, salaries, tips, etc (see line 7 on the form 1040)
- Interest income includes taxable interest income and the non-taxable interest income (see lines 8a and 8b in the form 1040)
- Dividend income includes taxable distributions of money, stock, or other property received from domestic or foreign corporations, excluding non-taxable distributions or distributions that are treated as interest income (see line 9 on the form 1040).

- Gross rent and royalty income includes the income from rents, royalties, partnerships, estates, trusts, etc. As reported on schedule e, excluding deductions for depreciation and business expenses.

Adjusted gross income includes the taxable income from all sources, less the adjustments to income, such as irs deduction, self employment tax and health insurance, alimony paid, etc. (see line 32 on the form 1040).

Total income is a special definition which most closely approximates the census bureau's definition of total income. It is the sum of the following items: (1) wage and salary; (2) total interest (taxable and tax-exempt); (3) dividends (taxable); (4) alimony received; (5) business income (or loss); (6) total pensions and annuities; (7) net rents, royalties, estates, trusts, etc. (or loss); (8) farm income (or loss); (9) unemployment compensation; and (10) total social security benefits (taxable and nontaxable). Note that it does not include (a) capital gains distributions (lines 13 and 14 on the form 1040), (b) taxable refunds or credits from state or local income taxes (line 10 on the form 1040), or (c) other income (line 21 on the form 1040). Also, it does not include the IRS adjustments to income (lines 23 to 30a on the 1040).

Appendix B – Springfield Region Details

Springfield Region Population						
	2000 Population	2000 Population Density	1990 Population	1999 Population	Change 1990-2000	Change 1999-2000
Christian	54,285	96.3	33,008	51,353	64.5%	5.7%
Dallas	15,661	28.9	12,729	15,570	23.0%	0.6%
Greene	240,391	354.8	208,568	227,002	15.3%	5.9%
Polk	26,992	42.0	21,933	25,740	23.1%	4.9%
Stone	28,658	56.1	19,188	27,506	49.4%	4.2%
Taney	39,703	61.0	25,715	35,490	54.4%	11.9%
Webster	31,045	52.3	23,780	29,977	30.6%	3.6%
Region Total	**436,735**	**104.5**	**344,921**	**412,638**	**26.6%**	**5.8%**

1999 Springfield Region Demographics						
	Females	Males	Population Age < 25	Population Age 25-44	Population Age > 44	1999 Pop. In Poverty
Christian	26,647	24,706	18,139	15,673	17,541	4,869
Dallas	8,067	7,503	5,162	3,782	6,626	2,768
Greene	118,559	108,443	82,808	66,586	77,608	27,630
Polk	13,556	12,184	9,796	6,161	9,783	4,142
Stone	14,605	12,901	7,647	6,408	13,451	3,614
Taney	18,856	16,634	10,522	8,315	16,653	4,731
Webster	15,028	14,949	10,789	8,310	10,878	4,438
Region Total	**215,318**	**197,320**	**144,863**	**115,235**	**152,540**	**52,192**
Percent	**49.3%**	**45.2%**	**33.2%**	**26.4%**	**34.9%**	**12.6%**

2000 Springfield Region Demographics					
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Hispanic
Christian	52,824	145	157	548	714
Dallas	15,262	19	11	155	147
Greene	224,859	5,426	2,720	3,345	4,434
Polk	26,253	122	52	279	350
Stone	27,983	21	52	258	298
Taney	38,202	138	136	662	962
Webster	29,866	359	81	307	400
Region Total	**415,249**	**6,230**	**3,209**	**5,554**	**7,305**
Percent	**95.1%**	**1.4%**	**0.7%**	**1.3%**	**1.7%**

Source: US Census Bureau

2001 Springfield Region Employment Statistics				
	Labor Force	**Employment**	**Unemployment**	**Unemployment Rate**
Christian	29,247	28,118	1,129	3.9%
Dallas	6,183	5,751	432	7.0%
Greene	129,190	124,952	4,238	3.3%
Polk	12,726	12,184	542	4.3%
Stone	13,775	12,415	1,360	9.9%
Taney	31,489	29,015	2,474	7.9%
Webster	14,934	14,284	650	4.4%
Region Total	**237,544**	**226,719**	**10,825**	**4.6%**

Source: 2001 Current Employment Statistics

2000 Springfield Region Industry Employment									
	Manufacturing	**Agri., For, Fish.**	**Mining**	**Construction**	**TCPU**	**Trade**	**FIRE**	**Services**	**Government**
Christian	2,850	90	0	1,143	399	3,349	642	1,929	2,066
Dallas	334	34	0	105	86	844	146	376	732
Greene	18,899	644	77	6,213	10,020	41,677	7,662	39,380	16,182
Polk	701	84	0	287	257	1,999	237	1,900	1,747
Stone	322	31	0	611	302	1,223	237	1,627	1,087
Taney	811	99	53	1,539	642	5,714	2,035	6,545	1,815
Webster	1,581	52	0	342	292	1,595	264	911	1,293
Region Total	**25,498**	**1,034**	**130**	**10,240**	**11,998**	**56,401**	**11,223**	**52,668**	**24,922**
Percent	**13.1%**	**0.5%**	**0.1%**	**5.3%**	**6.2%**	**29.1%**	**5.8%**	**27.1%**	**12.8%**

Source: 2000 ES 202

2000 Number of Springfield Region Establishments by Size										
Employees	**1-4**	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20-49**	**50-99**	**100-249**	**250-499**	**500-999**	**1000+**	**County Total**
Christian	725	223	135	83	29	8	1	1	0	**1,205**
Dallas	171	55	23	14	7	1	1	1	0	**273**
Greene	3,799	1,562	1,039	799	257	134	33	21	9	**7,653**
Polk	374	104	59	32	13	4	5	2	0	**593**
Stone	434	104	63	26	3	2	1	2	0	**635**
Taney	965	342	218	127	52	19	4	1	1	**1,729**
Webster	397	102	73	31	9	10	0	0	0	**622**
Region Total	**6,865**	**2,492**	**1,610**	**1,112**	**370**	**178**	**45**	**28**	**10**	**12,710**
Percent	**54.0%**	**19.6%**	**12.7%**	**8.7%**	**2.9%**	**1.4%**	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**

Source: 2000 US Census Bureau

Springfield Region Farms			
	1992	**1997**	**% Change**
Christian	1,278	1,209	-5.4%
Dallas	1,089	1,130	3.8%
Greene	2,103	1,997	-5.0%
Polk	1,600	1,575	-1.6%
Stone	698	684	-2.0%
Taney	493	459	-6.9%
Webster	1,541	1,691	9.7%
Region Total	**8,802**	**8,745**	**-0.6%**

Source: US Department of Agriculture

Springfield Region Personal Income ($000)					
	1990	**1999**	**2000**	**% Change 1990-2000**	**% Change 1999-2000**
Christian	$462,546	$1,042,909	$1,123,443	142.9%	7.7%
Dallas	$143,179	$270,736	$285,429	99.4%	5.4%
Greene	$3,434,230	$6,014,631	$6,353,478	85.0%	5.6%
Polk	$265,227	$453,644	$473,740	78.6%	4.4%
Stone	$285,319	$595,775	$628,215	120.2%	5.4%
Taney	$374,116	$782,014	$842,317	125.1%	7.7%
Webster	$285,227	$504,261	$522,854	83.3%	3.7%
Region Total	**$5,249,844**	**$9,663,970**	**$10,229,476**	**94.9%**	**5.9%**

Springfield Region Per Capita Personal Income					
	1990	**1999**	**2000**	**% Change 1990-2000**	**% Change 1999-2000**
Christian	$14,012	$20,309	$20,442	44.9%	0.7%
Dallas	$11,249	$17,388	$18,199	61.8%	4.7%
Greene	$16,466	$26,496	$26,398	60.3%	-0.4%
Polk	$12,094	$17,624	$17,508	44.8%	-0.7%
Stone	$14,870	$21,660	$21,868	47.1%	1.0%
Taney	$14,549	$22,035	$21,105	45.1%	-4.2%
Webster	$11,993	$16,822	$16,735	39.5%	-0.5%
Region Total	**$15,220**	**$23,420**	**$23,423**	**53.9%**	**0.0%**

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

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